A BATTLE-HIGHWAY.

The Shenandoah Valley, and the Army Which Surged Along It In Victory and Defeat.

By THOMAS H. C. KINKAID,

FIRST SERGEANT, CO. G, 192D N. Y., SECOND BRIGADE, THIRD PROVISIONAL DIVISION, ARMY OF THE SHENANDOAH.

e-ounts of subsistence, and from its ex-cellent, hard and macadamized roads it furnished a pathway year after year for

the Confederates to invade the neighboring States of Maryland and Pennsylvania.

SHENANDOAH VALLEY. The Shenandoah Valley is a continua-tion of the Cumberland Valley south of the Potomac; it is bounded on the east by the Blue Ridge and on the west by the Alleghanies. The Valley at Martinsburg is about 60 miles wide, at Winchester about 40 miles, and at Strasburg about 20 miles wide. Here the Massanutten Mountain rises and runs parallel to the Blue Ridge to Harrisonburg, where the valley again

opens up 60 miles wide.

This isolated chain of Massanutten This isolated chain of Massanutten Mountain divides the continuance of the Valley, the one next to the Blue Ridge being called the Luray Valley, the one west of it the Strasburg Valley. The Blue Ridge has many gaps through it; the principal ones are Snicker's, Ashby's, Manassas, Chester, Swift Run, Brown's, Rock Fish and others, Some of these gaps have good macadamized roads through them, and are more like small ough them, and are more like small

valleys than gaps.

The general course and bearing of the roads is toward Gordonsville, and are excellent for troops to march from that point into the Valley.

In addition to the agricultural produc-

tions in the Valley there were at Wythe-ville lead works, and salt works at Salt-The inhabitants were mostly bitter

ville. The inhabitants were mostly bitterly hostile to the Union and furnished men and aid to the rebel chiefs.

The term "Army of the Shenandoah" was first employed by the Confederates in the early campaign of the war, when the rebel, Gen. J. E. Johnston, posted his forces under that name about Winchester to oppose Gen. Patterson, of Pennsylvania and it was this army that outwitted the Union General, hastened to Beauregard at Manassas, or Bull Run, and won the day, July 21, 1861. How Gen, Scott liked this can be clearly seen from the following

Headquarters July 21, 1861; 1:30 a. m. Gen. Banks, Baltimore, Md.: Proceed to Harper's Ferry and relieve Gen. Patterson, turning over your present command to Gen. Dix.
Winfield Scott.

(General Orders, No. 34.)

Headquarters, Department of the Shenan-doah, Harper's Ferry, Va., July 25, 1861. By virtue of orders received from the War Department, Maj.-Gen. N. P. Banks hereby assumes command of this Depart-

By order of Gen. Banks.

ROBERT WILLIAMS,
Ass't Adjutant-General.

LEE'S ROUTE OF INVASION AND RETREAT.
The Valley was the line of Lee's and Longstreet's retreat from Antietam in 1862, when they captured at Harper's Ferry 11,000 men, 73 cannon and 13,000 muskets. The Valley was again Lee's route of invasion after defeating Hooker at Chancellorsville in 1863, and was his line of retreat after the defeat at Gettysburg. The Valley always played a conspicuous part in all campaigns, and was a constant menace to the operations against.

By horder of Grant's troops from the front of Petersburg.
Again in possession of the Valley, Early July 20 sent a force across the river to break the Baltimore & Ohio Road, which of orce raided and burned the town of Chambersburg. Pa., and other towns, levying money contributions and destroying crops. By these affairs the people of the border were kept in a state of alarm.

These operations of the rebel army made Grant determined to crush Early and relieve his campaign against Richmond."

These operations of the rebel army made Grant determined to crush Early and relieve his campaign against Richmond. And it did seem as if nothing was to be supplies, as the Valley had been rendered valueless to the enemy by the thorough destruction of everything serviceable.

Grant acquiesced in these views of Sheridan and wrote him Oct. 3: "You may take such position in the Valley as you think you can and ought to hold, and send all the troops not required for this was advisable to consolidate the several departments operating against Early, Army of West Virginia and the new or constant menace to the operations against Richmond. Each year the Union army met with defeat and the loss of garrisons, and it was not until Sheridan with his until Merchand and the Middle Departments of West Virginia, of the Susquehanna, of Washington Union Army of the Shenandoah wrested it from the rebels that it was possible in Delaware and a part of Maryland from the rebels that it was possible for the Richmond campaign to succeed.

VALLEY CAMPAIGN OF 1864.

In the Spring of 1864 Sigel marched up the Valley and occupied Winchester. On May 5 McNeil's rebel cavalry rode to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at Piedmont, captured the guard and burned a few loaded cars and engines. Secretary Stan-ton at once sent to Governor Brough, of

Ohio, for troops to defend the road.

Governor Brough promptly furnished four 100-day regiments for Charleston, for Parkersburg, three for Creek, three for Harper's Ferry and two for Cumberland, so that the road was well guarded by these Ohio 100-day men. Sigel advanced to New Market, where,

in a well-contested fight, he was defeated May 15, 1864. It resulted in his being relieved and succeeded by Gen. Hunter, who, on taking command, resumed the advance up the Valley, or, as Jefferson Davis said, "An audacious movement of the enemy up to the very walls of Lynchburg made it necessary to send a large body of troops to that vital point, which was otherwise intended for the relief of Atlanta." This

Hunter could not expect to capture Lynchburg against this increased force, and he hastily retreated in good order, destroying railroads and bridges on his way and capturing 2,000 prisoners. By this repulse and retreat of Hunter came the event that led to the formation of the Army of the Shenandoah.

INVASION OF MARYLAND.

uncovered the Valley again, instead of re-calling Early and Breckinridge, he dis-patched them into Maryland and to men-ace Washington, thinking thereby that troops would be sent to oppose them from the Army of the Potomac and thus weaken the enemy on his (Lee's) front. So Early, with his army, left Staunton June 28, 1864, in light marching order, reaching Winchester July 2, where he was instructed by ee to remain until prepared to cross the stomac and destroy the Baltimore &

Ohio Railroad and the canal.

The 4th of July, 1864, found Early in possession of the Valley, having driven Sigel from Harper's Ferry to the opposite hights. On the same day the Confederate leader, McCausland, entered Hagerstown, Md., and made a requisition for \$20,000. which was given to him. He also destroyed much hay and grain.

quently not very useful.

Gen. Lew Wallace reinforced his garri-sons with the 100-day men and moved for-ward to Monocacy, near Frederick. On July 8 Early entered Frederick and which was paid. He also took many stores, provisions, clothing and shoes. By the way, a bill was before the Fifty-seventh Congress to reimburse Frederick

and the Mallace. In the meantime Early was intent in getting into Washington, but Lew Wallace, with his veteran and raw troops, made such a vigorous defense at Monocacy

The Valley of Virginia, or, as it is known from the principal river that drains it, the Shenandoah Valley, was always an important factor from the beginning of the rebellion until Sheridan laid it waste and sent Early whiring up the Valley in 1864-765. It is and was a very fertile valley, rich in grain, fruit, eattle, sheep and hogs; it was called the garden of Virginia, and furnished the Confederates with large and also by the arrival of one divison of exounts of subsistence, and from its extended.

On July 12 President Lincoln, from Fort Stevens, saw Early's skirmishers driven back and the Union troops go forward and drive Early from Washington for good, and that night Early was back to Darnestown and up the Valley again, having recrossed the Potomac July 14 at White's Ford.

In the meantime to Oct. 1 the Union army was reconnoitering and burning and destroying forage, mills, grain and every destroy that would be serviceable to the

ington and camped in the suburbs of Bal-lenemy. Early had been reinforced with

The Union army followed the enemy and planted itself in his front, and as strong as Early thought his position was, Sheridan, by moving Crook during the night around to the enemy's left flank, drove it back in confusion, while the main Union army pushed vigorously on his front and right and Early was driven from his strong position on Fisher's Hill and the day was lost. Sept. 21, 1864, the Confederates retreated in disorder during the night to beyond Woodstock. Sheridan pursued him all the night with Devin's Cavalry and the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps; but darkness prevented further pursuit and the Union army halted at Woodstock. The Union loss at Fisher's Hill was about 400. Early lost about 1,400. chemy pressed on, and on July 11 was within eyesight of the Capitol and in front of Fort Stevens. But Washington had been succored by the arrival of the First and Second Divisions of the Sixth Corps and also by the arrival of one divison of the Nineteenth Corps direct from New Orleans and Banks's army.

On July 12 President Lincoln, from Fort Stevens, saw Early's skirmishers driven.

shaw, with his division, by orders from Lee, was directed to rejoin and aid Early, which he did, by marching from Culpeper through Swift Run Gap. Ford.

Early had knocked at the door of Washthing that would be serviceable to the



"REINFORCED WITH ONE MAN-BUT HE A HOST WITHIN HIMSELF."

departments operating against Early, which were the Departments of West Vir-

On Aug. 1 Gen. Grant ordered Gen. P. place Sheridan in command?" And on Aug. 7, 1864, an order was issued by the War Department constituting the four departments as the Middle Military Division. under temporary command of Gen. P. H. Sheridan. The forces that fought under Richmond pressed on after Sheridan and him from that date came to be known as the Army of the Shenandoah, and was so at Tom's Brook, Torbert started in "to

were: The Sixth Corps, much reduced in number: Second Division of the Nine-teenth Corps, afterward is not to the Nine-teenth Corps, afterward is not to the Nine-teenth Corps afterward is not to the toonth Corps, afterward increased by the arrival of First Division; two infantry divisions under Gen. Crook, afterward known as the Army of West Virginia, or Eighth Corps; a division of cavalry under Gen. Averill, and later Wilson's Division of Cavalry from the Army of the Poto-

ond Army Corps, formerly Ewell's, now Early's: it was Stonewall Jackson's old corps of fast-marching infantry, known as Jackson's "foot cavalry."

Hunter could not expect to continue the country of the first movement of Sheridan was to throw out his forces from Hallstown in a manner to prevent any flanking by the enemy; so on Aug. 10 the Sixth Corps

On Oct. 13 Secretary Stanton had requested Sheridan to come to Washington moved through Charlestown to Clifton, making the right of the line of infantry; the Nineteenth Corps was placed along the Berryville road, its right joining the Sixth Valley one of the most brilliant, gallant and remarkable battles of the whole war.

Early learning that a part of the Union Berryville road, its right joining the Sixia Corps left; the Eighth Corps went through Kabletown to Berryville, on the left of the Nineteenth Corps; Lowell's Cavalry to the Nineteenth Corps; Lowell's Cavalry to Doint and right of Sixth Corps, Lore Lafe Sixhor's Hill and pushed his advance so and to

> army, being Kershaw's Infantry Division remained quietly at Fisher's Hill, and Fitz Lee's Cavalry Division and a On Oct. 15 Merritt's cavalry, going on battalion of artillery. Sheridan fell back to Berryville and Summit Point, where a sharp engagement ensued, the loss being ton to consult with the War Department. Potomac, where he remained during memorable, not to say historical, dispatch, August, having several severe encounters which had been taken from the rebel sig-

Aug. 28 Sheridan moved to Charlestown, and Sept. 3 was in his original lines

"To Gen. Farly: at Summit Point and Berryville, and from this line having nearly daily encounters with the enemy and keeping Early from join you and we will crush Sheridan sending troops back to Lee.

BATTLE OF OPEQUAN.

The aggressive movement that Sheridan was waiting to begin commenced about the middle of September, when Kershaw's troops were withdrawn from Early to reinforce Lee in front of Grant. Sheridan ington, and in the meantime Early, now immediately moved forward his Berryville reinforced by about 5,000 men, was mediand Summit Point line of battle, and on tating how to retrieve some of his reverses Sept. 19 fought one of the most gallant and began planning an attack. battles of the war, known as the battle of From the signal station on Opequan, and that night found Sheridan's Mountain his officers could look down with the Confederate's much-abused and much-beloved Winchester, and Early's troops, broken, demoralized and beaten, rushed through the city and up the Valley, pursued far into the night by the Union cavity could take Crook in reverse. So all they could take Crook in reverse. So all they could take Crook in reverse.

The victory had been costly, as the Union Army lost over 4,000 in killed and to suffer in losing their own property.

MONOCACY BRIDGE,

Rickett's Division arrived at Baltimere July 8 and was hurried to Wallace.

The victory had been costly, as the Union Army lost over 4,000 in killed and wounded and the rebels over 2,000; among the enemy's killed was Gen. Rodes. This battle of Winchester, or Opequan, restored the whole lower Valley to the Union army, never again to be wrested from them and never again to furnish raiding parties into Maryland and Pennsylvania Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Early fell back to Fisher's Hill, where he intrenched himself and felt so secure fog came up, and under cover of it the

timore, but Lee had been so crippled in Rosser's Cavalry from Lee's army and was the Wilderness that he could not strength-en his army, but still he hoped by Early's move to draw off Grant's troops from the

Nineteenth Corps via Front Royal to Alexandria and thence by water to Grant. Command all the forces against Early. On moving back he destroyed every barn, mill, troopers Aug. 3 Halleck writes to Grant: "How all the crops and everything, only sparing Waynests Aug. 3 Halleck writes to Grant: "How would it do to make a Military Division of the dwellings, taking all the animals found

designated by his order of Nov. whip the rebel cavalry or get whipped himambulances, caissons, forges and every-thing on wheels.

ning on wheels.

Sheridan says it took a day's delay to ettle this new "savior" of the Valley.

The day following the battle of Tom's Run Sheridan moved across Cedar Creek and took position on the hights. The Sixth was Breckinridge's command, Lee's Second Army Corps, formerly Ewell's, now Corps was on its way to Front Royal to go On Oct. 13 Secretary Stanton had re-quested Sheridan to come to Washington to consult about the coming season's cam-

Summit Point and right of Sixth Corps, and Merritt's Cavalry on the extreme left at White Post.

Sheridan moved to drive Early out of Winchester, and Early fell back to the line of Cedar Creek, after crossing which he received additional troops from Lee's large Merritty Indiana, and Early fell back to the line of Cedar Creek, after crossing which he received additional troops from Lee's large Merritty Indiana, and Early fell back to the line of Cedar Creek, after crossing which he received additional troops from Lee's large Merritty Indiana, and Indiana, and

200 in killed and wounded. The next day At Front Royal Sheridan received from Sheridan fell back to Hallstown and the Wright the following momentons and nal Station at Three Top Mountain, an

"To Gen. Early: "Be ready to move as soon as my forces

Longstreet, Lieutenant-General." Sheridan did not know whether to be lieve this was a true message or a ruse (we now know that it was fictitious)

From the signal station on Three Tor

ps in full and exultant possession of glasses upon the whole camp and intrenchsued far into the night by the Union cay-lary. From Winchester Sheridan sent through the night across the fords many this memorable dispatch:
"We have just sent them whirling through Winchester and we are after them to-morrow."

The victory had been costly, as the amount the street of the street

A SURPRISE AND ROUT.

attention to it, but when two hours later was thoroughly wrecked, but the heavy he mounted his horse and rode through rains and mud made it impracticable to Winchester the sounds of guns convinced capture Lynchburg, and Sheridan deterhim that a fight was on, and at Mill Creek. mined to make his way and join Grant a half mile out of the town, he found trains and troops already there from the March 19 he was at White House, on trains and troops already there from the broken front. He put spors to his good black horse and with lightning speed he flew along the road through Newtown to Cedar Creek. He ordered the stragglers he met to turn back, and with a will they cheered the victor of Opequan and Fisher's night they would be in their old camp ground. Arriving at the front he learned from Wright the conditions and his formations. For two hours he rode along the lines, making new alignments, the men recognizing and cheering him. At 3:30 p. m. he ordered an advance, and it was made with such enthusiasm that they swept across disaster's track and sent the gray coats whirling back, and before the sun went down they were back in their old camp grounds.

THE OLD CAMP REGAINED.

Early was beaten again and driver across Cedar Creek and up the Valley. The Union infantry halted at the creek, but the cavalry continued the pursuit across the bridge. There never was such a rout since the Bull Run of 1861. men had eaten nothing since the evening before: they had lost their camp, shelter tents, haversacks, knapsacks and canteens, and were tormented by hunger and thirst; they had been manuvering and fighting for 12 hours and lost many men, yet these brave men hung on and retrieved the disaster of the morning surprise as only Union veterans could. The only reinforce-ments that they received to win this fight was one man, but he, a host within him-self, the gallant Phil Sheridan. They slept that night on the ground of the old camp. The cavalry pursued the enemy through Strasburg to Woodstock; the road was strewn with guns, caissons, wagons, baggage, ambulances and entangled and

and 1,700 missing.

When it was known how Sheridan had When it was known how Sheridan had snatched such a glorious victory out of what was in the beginning such a calamity the Government was much elated, and Sheridan was made a Major General. In making the appointment Lifeoin dictated the following indorsement; "For personal gallantry, military skill and fost confidence in the courage and patriotism of your troops displayed by your at Cedar Run, Oct. 19, 1864, whereby, under the blessings of Providence, your routed army was ings of Providence, your roufed army was reorganized, a great Nitional disaster averted and a brilliant victory achieved over the rebels for the third time in pitched battle within 30 days."

Grant acquiesced in these views of Sheridan and wrote him Oct. 3: "You may take such position in the Valley as you think you can and ought to hold, and it send all the troops not required for this immediately here:" also advising that the Army of West Virginia and the new organization be left to look after the Valley.

LAYING WASTE THE VALLEY.

To carry out this program Sheridan began Oct. 6, to fall back, with the intention of sending off the Sixth and Nineteenth Corns via Front Royal to Alex.

In the amount of material captured at the fight was extraordinary; 49 pieces of articlery, of which 24 had been lost by the Union Army in the morning and retaken in the afternoon. The enemy lost 50 wagons, 65 ambulances, some of them marked "Stonewall's Brigade," 1,600 small arms and several battle flags and 1,200 prisoners. Early retired to intrenchments beyond Woodstock. As large as this captileted battle within 30 days."

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While Cedar Creek was the crowning the dwellings, taking an me amount and feeding his troops on mutton and lamb. In some cases the dwellings were lamb. In some cases the dwellings, taking an me amount and glory of Snerican's met. Second Provisional Division, Maj.-Gen. John R. Brooke.

First Brigade—Brevet Brig.-Gen. Geo. M. Love—144th Ind., Col. Geo. W. Riddle: 146th Ind., Col. M. C. Welsh; 150th Ind., Col. M. B. Taylor.

The regiment was continuous, and in 26 other and minor engagements and skirmishes the Union army had lee: 146th Ind., Col. M. B. Taylor.

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The regiment was concluded that he did not want the old town anyway. would it do to make a Ministry Physical of the dwellings, taking all the animals found the Departments of Pennsylvania, Mary and feeding his troops on mutton and lamb. In some cases the dwellings were land, Washington and West Virginia and lamb. In some cases the dwellings were land, Washington and Cedar Creek—they Second Provisional Division, Brevet

town, where he would have better Winter quarters and closer communication with Washington. Early, perceiving this and thinking it meant sending off troops Petersburg, massed his forces and vanced down the pike to Middletown, Sheridan was ready for battle, and Merritt and Custer proceeded against Rosser's Cavalry and speedily put them to fight, while Powell's Cavalry attacked McCausland's Brigade (of Chambersburg noto-riety) at Stony Point, routed them, driving them across the Shenandoah River. through Front Royal and up the Luray Valley, capturing their two guns and cais-sons and ammunition wagons, 20 officers, 225 men and two battle flags. Early withdrew under cover of night back to his camp at New Market, where he arrived

In December Lee called for his Second Corps, for campaigning was over for the Winter in the Valley, but was still po ble at Petersburg. Grant cailed for the Sixth Corps, which started a division at a time, so that on Dec. 9 two brigades of the last division of the Sixth Corps left Kernstown and Warner's Brigade quitted on the 12th; the Army of West Virginia next departed, one division to City Point, the other to West Virginia. At the end of December Sheridan had

of infantry the Nineteenth Corps only, and that was shortly sent away, one division to Washington and on Jan. 5, 1865, the other division to Savannah, Ga.

Recruiting had been very vigorously ished in the North and many new or ganizations were completed in the early part of 1865 and placed in the Valley, so that there soon were 50,000 Union troops, mostly new organizations, ready to operate with Grant or Sherman.

OPERATIONS AGAINST THE VIRGINIA CENTRAL.

Gen. Grant was very persistent about having Sheridan destroy the Virginia Central Railroad, as he thought Richmond re-ceived many supplies by that route; con-sequently early in 1865, Sheridan began preparations for a gigantic cavalry expedi-tion, with orders to destroy the Virginia Central and the canal, to enpture Lynch-burg, if practicable, and then to join Sherman in North Carolina or return to Winchester. So a new Department Com-mander was to be appointed; and Gen. W. S. Hancock, who had been relieved from command of the Second Clorps the latter t of November, 1864, and ordered to Washington to organize a veteran corps to be named the First Veteran Corps, was elected to be the new Commander by the following:

(Special Order, No. 97.) War Department, War Department,
Adjutant-General's Office,
Washington, Feb. 26, 1865.

1. Maj.-Gen. W. S. Hancock, U. S. Vols., is, by direction of the President, assigned to the command of the Department of West Virginia and temporarily of all troops in the Middle Military Division not under the immediate command of Mai.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan in the

Hancock proceeded to Winchester and

Commanders of Departments in the Mid-dle Military Division will govern themselves accordingly.

2. Brevet Maj.-Gen. T. W. Egan, U. S. 2. Brevet Maj.-Gen. T. W. Egan, U. S. Vols.; Brig.-Gen. S. S.Carroll, U. S. Vols.; Brig.-Gen. J. R. Brooks, U. S. Vols., will report to Maj.-Gen. Hancock for duty.

By order Secretary of War:

E. D. Townsend, Ass't Adjt.-Gen.

that he allowed Breckinridge to be detached from him to join Lee. Rodes was dead and Fitz Lee severely wounded. He was thus deprived of three useful lieutenants.

The Union army followed the enemy and planted itself in his front, and as strong as Early thought his position was, Sheridan, by moving Crook during the night around to the enemy's left flank, drove it back in confusion, while the main Union army pushed vigorously on his front and right and Early was driven from his strong position on Fisher's Hill and the move back and in move back a

He told them to come on and before rains, deep and almost impassable streams.

tacked by Rossers March 13—Skirmish at Charlestown, W. Va.

March 14-Skirmish at Woodstock. March 16 and 17-Scout from Summit Point to Shenandonh Ferry March 17 and 19-Scout from Winches-

March 20 and 25-Scout from Harper's erry and skirmishes March 27 and 29-Scout from Stephen-April 6-Affair at Charlestown, W. Va.

April 11 and 12-Scout from Winches-Mosby's men, who came into Winchester.

CLOSING SCENES OF THE WAR. Early in April we were aware that important movements were to take place, and on April 9 we had our knapsacks packed and to loss was 569 killed, 3,425 wounded Early in April we were aware that im when on the 10th we received the glorious news of the surrender of Lee at Appomattex, and never was there such rejoicing as in this Department and at Summit Point, as we knew that the end of the war was near at hand. We unpacked and went into camp again.

On April 14 Lincoln was assassinated, and great was the sorrow and indignation in camp, and many were the bitter denun-ciations of Wilkes Booth and his sympathizers. By this crime Washington was for some time in much commotion and agi-tation, and by order of the War Department Hancock transferred his head quarters April 23 to Washington. The following shows Hancock's command:

tary Department, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. Army,

three months afterward at oro.

Cedar Creek was the crowning Winghes

Gen. Alfred T. A. Torbert.

Signal Corps, Lieut. Chas. F. Cross,
Engineers, 50th N. Y., Co. I, Lieut.

M. Love—144th Ind., Col. Geo. W. Riddle; 146th Ind., Col. M. C. Welsh; 150th Ind., Col. M. B. Taylor.
Second Brigade—Col. Richard C. Duryen—191st Ohio, Col. Robert L. Kimberly;

Col. Robert P. Kennedy. Third Provisional Division, Brevet Maj. Gen. Thomas W. Ecan. First Brigade—Col. Anson G. McCook— 147th Ind., Col. Milton Peden; 152d Ind.,

Samuel S. Carroll. First Brigade-Brig.-Gen. Isaac H. Duval—23d Ohio, Col. James W. Comly; 36th Ohio, Lieut.-Col. Wm. S. Wilson; 91st Ohio, Col. B. F. Coates; 1st W. Va., Capt. Hamilton Willis; 13th W. Va., Col. W. R.

Cavalry-Col. Marcus A. Reno-5th N. Genry, 18th Pa., Capt. Albert Gardner; cinnati, which were placed with Co. C. 1st R. I., Maj. John Rogers; 2d U. S., and manned by a detail made up of men Capt. Charles E. Norris; 1st U. S. Art., from each company of the regiment. Our Batteries K and L. Capt. Henry W. Clos-

Artillery Brigade-Mai. A. W. Bradbury-Ind. Light, 17th Battery, Lieut, L. Sparks; Me. Light, 1st Battery (A), Capt. E. D. Haley; Me. Light, 5th Battery (E), Maj. G. T. Stevens; N. Y. Light, 5th Battery, Lieut. J. V. Grant; 1st R. L., Battery D. Capt. E. L. Corthell. Capt. E. L. Cortneil.

Cavalry forces, Army of the Shenandoah, with Army of Potomac, under Gen.
P. H. Sheridan, Maj.-Gen. Wesley Mer-

First Division, Brig.-Gen. Thomas C. Third Division, Maj.-Gen. George A. Custer. April 26 Johnston surrendered to Sher-man at Raleigh, N. C., and the conflict

was nearly over.

May 5, by order of Gen. Hancock, the May 5, by order of Gen. Hancock, the 193d N. Y. was assigned to our brigade. After Johnston's surrender recruiting for the army ceased by the following order: "War Department.

"Assistant Adjutant-General's Office, "Washington, April 29, 1865. "By direction of the Secretary of War, new organizations which have started to the front will not be forwarded Said organizations, except for Hancock's First Corps, will be immediately mus-First Corps, will be immediately mus-tered out and honorably discharged the service, under your direction.
"Thomas M. Vincent, "Ass't Ajutant-General.

"To Chief Mustering Officers of all States. In the Valley things were

when Sheridan left. April 30, Col. H. B. Reed, 22d N. Y. Cav., on a scout to Staun-ton, received a flag of truce from Col. Thompson, commanding Jackson's Brig-ade, C. S. A., and they were offered the same terms as Grant to Lee, but Thompson and his hundred men scattered to the mountains and missed the honor of being

April 24 Capt. McNeil and other rebel

until April, 1866.

July 4, 1865, was a joyous day at Winchester and Summit Point. We were about to be disbanded; division headquarters and to ruin the canal as he went.

March 19 he was at White House, on the Pamunkey, and March 26 he was at City Point and with the Army of the Potomac again. Sheridan said: "There perhaps never was a march where nature offered such impediments and shrouded herself in such gloom as upon this. Incessant rains, deep and almost impassable streams.

fered such impediments and shrouded herself in such gloom as upon this. Incessant rains, deep and almost impassable streams, swamps and mud were overcome with constant cheerfulness on the part of the troops that was truly admirable."

Gen. Hancock, in assuming command in the Valley, established at Hallstown, four miles from Harper's Ferry, camps for organization, composed of two divisions, one of which was commanded by Brevet Maj.-Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. Vols.; the other by Brevet Maj.-Gen. Thomas W. Egan, U. S. Vols. The work of Military Division. Capt. James B. O'Neill,

night in the latter part of June, 1864, when explosion occurred." Sherman was facing Kenesaw Mountain, Co. C, 121st Ohio, was on the skirmish line some distance up the mountain. When day dawned we discovered that we were in the immediate presence of the enemy, their skirmish line being only a few paces distant. About noon Comrade Wm. Herrington invited one of the Johnnies to meet him half way between the lines and ex-change tobacco for coffee. Johnny being agreeable, the two were soon fraternizing April 21—Surrender of the most of dosby's men, who came into Winchester. Hostilities were suspended while other commercial treaties were negotiated. By 2 o'clock that afternoon our entire cor pany, excepting a few men left with the guns, had established reciprocal commer-cial relations with the rebel company in our immediate front. I think the Johnnies belonged to Co. B, 4th Miss. There was a friendly discussion of military matters. In the supper that was prepared there was a community of interest, Yank and Johnny sitting side by side on the same log. After supper we mutually extended a friendly parting hand and retired to our respective posts of duty, but during the night no hostile gun was fired along that part of the line. I think, however, that the skirmishers of the 10th Ill., on our left, did not enjoy an immunity from war's alarms.

If any of my comrades, or my friends, If any of my comrades, or my triends, the enemy, who participated in that picnic on the slope of Kenesaw Mountain are living I should be happy to hear from them through the columns of The National Tribune.—ABNER SAID, Co. C, 121st Ohio.

Forrest Caught Them Napping. But They

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In the at Memphis, just south of the city. About 3 o'clock one morning we were peacefully sleeping when the enterprising Gen. Forcest dashed mannounced into our camp. we having had no guards on duty. However, when the rebel artillery opened up we were wide awake, and for a while there

yea—191st Ohio, Col. Robert L. Kimberly:
192d Ohio, Col. F. W. Butterfield; 193d
Ohio, Col. Eugene Powell; 196th Ohio,
Col. Robert P. Kennedy.
Third Provisional Division Broyet Wait. painful wound he retained command until Forrest's forces were routed.

Our regiment lost about 150 men, killed wounded and captured. We buried the dead rebels, of whom there were many, in Col. Whedon W. Griswold; 194th Ohio, dead rebels, of whom there were many, in Lieut. Col. O. C. Maxwell; 195th Ohio, a ditch near the battleground. It would Lieut.-Col. O. C. Maxwen,
Col. H. B. Banning.

Second Brigade—Brig.-Gen. Green B.
Raum—192d N. Y., Col. Nathan G. Axtell;
192d Pa., Col. William W. Stewart; 195th
Pa., Lieut.-Col. Wm L. Bean; 214th Pa.,
Col. David B. McKibbin.

Reig.-Gen.

Beig.-Gen.

be interesting to near 11502
comrades who were in that fight. I should be pleased especially to hear from that excellent officer, Capt. J. B. Johnson, of Co. D. The comrades are growing old and gray, the ranks are thinning day by day.

We should be as faithful to one another and the Fourth Provisional Division, Brig.-Gen. We should be as faithful to one another amuel S. Carroll. flag.—Charles Lowary, Co. D, 137th Ill., Brookfield, Mo.

In Front of Vicksburg.

Benj. B. Priest, Co. A, 76th Ohio, West Second Brigade—Col. Oliver Wood—1st
U. S. Vet. Vols., Col. Charles Bird; 2d
U. S. Vet. Vols., Lieut.-Col. Chas. Von
Kusserow; 3d U. S. Vet. Vols., Col. Oliver
Wood.

G. M. Weites: "At Vicksburg.
Miss., May 18, 1863, the 76th Ohio was
on the extreme right, extending to the
Mississippi River. Directly on our left
was the 4th Ohio Battery. The distance between the rebel lines and ours was per-Y., Lieut-Col. T. A. Boice; 22d N. Y., Col. haps 150 or 200 yards. The 76th Ohio Horatio B. Reed; 12th Pa., Maj. Edson secured four guns from the gunboat Cin-29th Mo., 25th Iowa and 76th Obio.

Do You Think It

Worth a Postal

To Get Well? When you write that postal, I will glad- ter one steam fire-engine, and I believe

ly send my help.

I will mail you an order—good at any help the firemen hold the nozzle, and we drug store—for six bottles Dr. Shoop's soldiers would help on the hand-engines. Restorative. You may take it a month on trial. If it succeeds, the cost is \$5.50. If thus early working side by side in a comit fails, I will pay the druggist myselfand your mere word shall decide it.

I do that for every sick one who writes whole in that part of the city were some little, old, out-of-date 7x9 panes in one or me, and I have for twelve years. I have found that the sick are honest, and I have two very old buildings. I came off duty

proved that I can cure nearly all. Only one patient in each forty decides that the test has failed. The others pay gladly—pay because they are cured, There are 39 chances in 40 that I can cure you, and I alone am the loser if I Minn. an't. Let me try.

I have spent a lifetime in learning h

to strengthen weak inside nerves. Restorative brings back that power which alone operates the vital organs. I treat a weak organ as I would a weak engine, by ways succeeds, save when a cause cancer makes a cure impossible. And most of these chronic diseases cannot be cured without it. You'll know this when you read my

Simply state which book you want, and Book No. 2 cn the Heart, book you want, and Book No. 3 on the Kidneys, address Dr. Shoop, Book No. 4 for Women, Box 531, Racine, Wis. Book No. 5 for Men, (sealed Book No. 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one office wanted an armistice until they got two bottles. At all druggists.

From Alert Comrades Along the Whole

Line.

BATTLE OF THE CRATER. William Gott, Co. B, 1st Mich. S. S., Flowerville, Mich., writes: "I have read the sketch of the 'Battle of the Crater' in The National Tribune of Jan. 8. I claim to have been the first soldier on the rebel works on the left of the fort. Some comrades, writing of this affair, have made mistakes. If I remember correctly, only Gordon and Kershaw, and they effectually halted the rebels, who had pushed through the camps of the Eighth, and Nineteenth Corps and drove us back three or four miles to the rear; but, encountering Wright's new line, they halted to try to hold the position and the plunder they had taken by their daylight surprise.

Now occurs the most remarkable and dramatic incident of the whole war. Sheridan, coming leisurely back from Washington, was at Winchester on Washington, was at Winchester of about 7 o'clock an officer reported the sounds of artillery. He paid no especial attention to it, but when two hours later he mounted his horse and rode through!

A WORTHY CLASS. Comrade P. P. Brady, Co. F. 28th Ill.,

were in the same prison with us."

Maj.-Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. Vols.; the other by Brevet Maj.-Gen. Thomas W. Egan, U. S. Vols. The work of the Army of the Shenandoah from this on was reconnoitering, scouting and fights with guerrilla bands. The following is a summary of affairs in the Shenandoah Valley from Feb. 27 to April 23, 1865; March 3 to S—Guard with 1,600 prisoners from Waynesboro to Winchester, attacked by Rossers.

A Picnic on the Skirmish Line.

Editor National Tribune of March 19, William Harding, Co. A, 33d Iowa, St. Charles, Iowa, writes: "The explosion occurred May 25, 1865, at about 20 colock p. m. At the time it was said that about 150 tons of fixed ammunition were stored in the old cotton house. It was stated by Mobile papers that between 700 and 800 people were killed, wounded and missing. Eight blocks were destroyed. I was in the city when the explosion occurred."

LEE STATUE. John Q. Evans, Co. D. 5th Wis., Vineland, Mian., writes: "If the statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee is placed in the National Capitol, would it not be appropriate to place two others—one of Benedict Arnold, the other of Judas Iscariot?"

Comrade William Davis, of Lake Crystal, Minn., served 18 months in the Japan Expedition under Commodore Perry. His ship was the U. S. S. Susquehanna, under ommand of Capt. Buchanan, later of the Confederate States Navy. Martha C. Snider, wife of Comrade Snider, Co. G. 36th Iowa, Leland, Idaho,

SCATTERING.

wishes to learn what mother furnished the most sons to the Union army during the war of the rebellion, and also to the army during the war with Spain. Walter E. Atwood, 245 Market St., Lowell, Mass., requests that some com-rade send him the poem, "The Veteran and His Grandson," or "Why We Wear the Badge," by Capt. "Jack" Crawford.

requests that some comrade send him a poem, the first lines of which are as fol-The last wild charge to scale the hights, It was a grand though awful sight. Though thirty years have passed away,

J. K. Bardelmer, McClusky, Illinois,

It seems to me but yesterday.

The Mobile Explosion. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In the issue of March 19, Comrade Noah M. Riechelderfen, of the 114th Ohio, makes inquiry in regard to the explosion in the city of Mobile in the Spring of 1865. It was estimated at the time that 2,000 Autumn of 1864 the 137th Ill. was in camp at Memphis, just south of the city. About 2 o'clock one morning we were percefully

> federates up in the interior surrendered, their ammunition was stored there also.
>
> The day of the explosion about 50 colored soldiers were unloading Gen. Dick
> Taylor's ammunition, mostly capped shells, from wagons, and storing it in the warehouse. A soldier from Co. G. of our regiment (the 29th Wis.) was ou guard. He spoke to one of the Lieuten-ants in charge of the detail, and told him he thought the soldiers were too care-less, as he had seen them drop several boxes of fixed ammunition. The Lieutenant's reply was that there had been no

> accident so far. The Co. G man was relieved at 1 p. mi., I believe by Mathias Gliun, of our com-The last ever seen of Glinn by any survivor he was in about the cen-

> ter of the building.
>
> I forgot to state in the proper connection that there were 200 tons of amnumition of all kinds in the warehouse at the

time of the explosion. Eight solid squares of buildings were razed level with the ground, with the exception of one cotton-shed, which our regiment occupied for barracks. That was a new, strong shed, and the day before the Head Surgeon of our regiment had given us permission to cut holes through the wall to give a better circulation of air. As it was, the heavy slate roof was lifted up, and the trusses thrown out of shape, but not enough to cause them to fall. Of course shell, brick, slate, iron posts, etc., were sent all over the city.

A pile of baled hay was carried in one

grand sheet of flame right over a fleet of

seven transports, setting all on fire.

On one of the transports were three Paymasters with \$2,500,000 in green-

backs, to pay the soldiers. We had been moving so much that we could not stop

long enough to make out muster rolls and

get our pay. We had six months due us at that time. We had to wait two months

longer, and mustered for eight months' pay. The burning of so much powder

pay. The burning of so much powder made the air so dense that a gunbeat ly-ing in the river a half mile away was

said to have raised from the water line

three feet.

The shells were largely thrown into

the cotton-sheds, filled with cotton, near-by, and in spite of all that could be done

fire kept working into the cotton, and ex-

ploding the shells, which made it danger-

ous for the firemen as well as everybody

else. The city of Mobile was able to mus-

non cause.

I forgot to state that all the glass left

at the cotton press right across the corner from the explosion, that morning at 9 o'clock.—F. S. HEMINGWAY, Co. H.

29th Wis., First Brigade, Third Divi-

sion, Thirteenth Corps, Vernon Center,

A Chaplain's Indorsement.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I feel

When Lee saw that Hunter's retreat

When the news that a Confederate force was in Maryland was made known to the North it startled the people, and President Lincoln called on the Governors of several States for 100-day men to repel the in-Hunter was ordered to move back into the Valley and Grant was asked to had the value and Grant was asked to send troops to oppose the enemy's advance. He sent Ricketts's Division of the Sixth Corps and a lot of dismounted cavalry troops that were unorganized, and conse-

levied a contribution of \$200,000 in cash, City for this money, on the plea that the citizens helped get more than that amount

PICKET SHOTS

like saying that I enjoy reading The Na-tional Tribune; that I heartily indorse its position with reference to the service pen-sion at \$12. So far as I am personally concerned it will make no difference; but concerned it will make no difference; but it would be only just to the civil war veterans that it should be granted. As a private in Co. K, 1st Ill., in the war with Mexico, serving 18 months, I would get the \$12 for that, and serving as Chaplain of the 29th Mich. in the civil war, I am setting \$12 under the act of 1890, so the getting \$12 under the act of 1890, so the bill would not benefit me; but it would benefit very many who need it and who richly deserve it. So I say let us unite on it and press for its passage.—John HAWKER, Meadville, Pa.